

he said, because she had bought papers at his stand, which was across the street from the restaurant. The boy said he was about three feet away when the couple left the restaurant and walked toward a cab.

"The man said, 'I don't know if you've got to do it,' and the woman said, 'I won't do it.' Then he slapped her face, grabbed her by the arm and shoved her into a cab," said Smith. "The woman said, 'I won't do it.' The boy identified Nan Patterson as the woman."

"Is that the man?" asked Mr. Rand.

"It is," said the boy.

"Go, he's learning his lesson well," said Smith to the reporters as he was hustled out of the court room.

Mr. Levy tried to bring out that the boy had been paid by the District Attorney's office, but he denied that he had ever received any more than \$11.81, witness fees for the last trial.

Fred Trainor, clerk at the St. Paul Hotel said that on the night before the shooting Nan Patterson and Smith left the hotel together. Miss Patterson said that she was being called her up on the telephone to tell Young that she had gone to Healy's restaurant, at Sixty-sixth street and Columbus avenue. If any other person called up, he was to say that she was out.

Smith and Nan Patterson returned to the hotel about 9:30 o'clock and Trainor told them that Young had been called. Then they went out again and returned about 10:30 o'clock. An hour later Nan Patterson left the hotel alone to meet Young at 14th street and called on the witness as the testimony of his brother-in-law, William Luce, showed later.

#### IDENTIFYING THE PRISONER'S HAND-WRITING.

Ada Patterson, a mother writer, was called to identify a letter she received from Nan Patterson, in the Tombs. The letter thanked her for a basket of fruit. It was marked with the initials "W. L. C." and the name "Nan Patterson." This letter was also marked for identification. Mr. Rand said that in his judgment the two letters were written by the same person. He said that he had seen the second letter was about. It was guessed that it was one of the letters taken from the Smiths at Cincinnati and that Mr. Rand hoped to find out the name of the person who had written it.

Mr. Rand sprung a surprise when he called Mrs. Smith. She was a bit flustered herself. Nan Patterson's face, said Mr. Levy, was a bit flustered when he had a conference with his two associates, Messrs. Unger and O'Reilly. Mr. Rand kept Mrs. Smith for a few minutes only. "Is this letter in your handwriting?" he asked, showing her the letter sent by Nan Patterson to Ada Patterson.

"It is," said Mrs. Smith.

"That's all, thank you," said Mr. Rand, with a smile.

Mr. Levy seemed puzzled for a minute. Then he asked Mr. Rand what he supposed to show by the letter.

"Oh, simply for a standard for comparison of the handwriting," said Mr. Rand.

ALSO HER SISTER'S HAND, AND ALIAS.

Then came Richard W. Thompson, a negro, who is a head bookkeeper in the War Department in Washington. He said that he knew Mrs. Smith and her handwriting. She had been employed under him for four years. He first identified the "Dear Nunn" letter sent by Mrs. Smith to Young at the Imperial Hotel as being in Mrs. Smith's hand.

Then Mr. Rand showed him the register of a Hoboken hotel. Inadvertently, when asked if he recognized Mrs. Smith's writing in one of the pages, he said, "The name 'N. B. Simpson' is in the handwriting of Mrs. Smith. The Smiths are said to have stopped under that name at the hotel after Young was killed, and they started on their nine months' wanderings at the jurisdiction."

THE NIGHT BEFORE YOUNG WAS TO SAIL.

Young's brother-in-law, William Luce, and Bernard S. McKee were called almost at the close of the day's session. Luce told Mr. and Mrs. Young coming to his house in West 14th street about 7 o'clock the night before the shooting. After dinner Young and Luce went to the hotel and had several drinks. Then about 11 o'clock Nan Patterson met them at the corner of 14th street and Eighth avenue. Young told Luce to meet him at 12th street and Eighth avenue at 1 o'clock and then started down with the chorus girls. They met again as agreed, and Luce tried to get Young to go to the hotel. Young and Nan Patterson sat at a table, while for an hour and a half Luce sat at another table about five feet away. The only thing he heard was Young say that he would buy the chorus girl a cottage.

Then the couple came over and sat at Luce's table. Luce said that he was going away the next day, Luce said. The chorus girl told him he wasn't going. Young offered to bet her \$100 to fifty cents, and drew a roll of money from his pocket. Luce said, according to Luce, that there was no hole in the boat that could hide him and that she would find him. "Like hell will I," said Young.

"You don't even know the name of the boat I'm going on," said Luce.

Finally, when Miss Patterson had cried a little and said that Young was going to her alone in a cab to the St. Paul Hotel, and then went home with Luce. Mr. Levy asked Luce if he had ever been in Hyman Stern's pawnshop.

"You were the last member of Young's family to see him alive?" queried Mr. Levy.

"I was," said Luce. "There Mr. Levy stopped, but I don't understand the witness if he had given Young a revolver that morning and he said he hadn't, as he had none to give him. He said he had been in Stern's pawnshop for a number of years, he said."

TRYING TO GET RID OF NAN PATTERSON.

McKee told of meeting Nan Patterson with Young on May 6, after Mrs. Young got the "Dear Nunn" letter and was trying to get the girl to go to Europe.

"He said to her, 'I got in trouble with Mrs. Young. She's got to go away. Now you've got to go away.' She said, 'Don't tell me that I've got to go away; say you want me to go away.' She said that she didn't want to go away that they could go together, jump off the boat and die together. He told her that he would furnish her with all the money she wanted and that the money would be in the bank."

Then they rode uptown in a cab (Young was going to the Morris Park race) and Miss Patterson said, according to Luce, "You know I love you better than anyone in the world, better than my mother. Why don't you send her away?" And Young said: "But, but, Nan, I don't want to."

"She also said," testified McKee, "that she didn't want to go away alone, that if he would put her in a room so that she could see him passing every day, she would be satisfied."

The Grand Jury adjourned a little early at noon so that about a dozen of its members could listen to the testimony.

RUSSIA FEARS EASTER RIOTS.

Rumors of massacre revived—Bombs found in Baltic ships.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—In addition to the recurring rumors of an impending organized massacre of the intellectual classes on May 1 by the scum of the city, there are indications of a renewal of the labor troubles. Strikes have been numerous and many arrests have been made. Two bombs have been found in the Baltic shipyard.

If some of the newspapers are accurately informed, there is serious cause for anxiety concerning the events that will occur on the Russian Easter.

A \$5,000 GIFT TO A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

A cash donation of \$5,000 has been given, to the Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles in the Windsor Terrace district in Brooklyn by Mrs. Lucy Boardman of New Haven, Conn. The gift will be used in the erection of a parish house. It is to be a memorial of the late Judge William Whiting Boardman, who was one of the leading members of Trinity Church in New Haven.

Anti-Japanese Legislation Killed.

OTTAWA, April 26.—The anti-Japanese legislation passed by the British Columbia Legislature has been disallowed by the Dominion Government on the grounds of imperial relations with Japan.

## Brownsville Water Crackers

will keep indefinitely. It is the way they are made. No stoupe dough is used, which makes them so light and crisp. The Brownsville Cracker recipe is fifty-five years old. Old-fashioned in making—up-to-date in its use. For sale by

PARK & TILFORD NEW YORK

(Trade supplied by Chastand & Lenhart, Brownsville, Pa.)

### BRITISH FLEETS' GUNS WEAK.

Wire Pattern Wouldn't Last an Hour in Battle, Declares the "Graphic."

Special Cable Dispatch to THE ST. PAUL.

LONDON, April 27.—The Daily Graphic prints a sensational article declaring that the 12-inch wire guns on the British battleship Majestic were crippled after firing the equivalent of only forty full charges, although it is officially estimated that the minimum life of such guns is from 150 to 200 charges.

The paper declares it is impossible to doubt that this is the endurance limit of all guns of the same pattern. Hence, fifteen of the most modern battleships, forming the backbone of the reserve Atlantic and China fleets, would be put out of action in one hour's fighting even if their guns had not been previously fired, but in view of the practice firing already done they are on the verge of depletion and twenty minutes fighting would compel all of them to turn tail.

The Graphic adds that the Woolwich pattern six-inch wire gun also failed completely under experiments. Furthermore it is known that sixteen big British built wire guns on the Japanese battleships developed weakness in the action of Aug. 10 of Port Arthur. A shell burst in one of them, probably owing to the inner tube elongating through use.

It is pointed out that Great Britain is the only power which manufactures wire guns, and the paper demands that the battleships armed with such guns be re-armed without delay and the reserve renewed.

It may be mentioned that the Graphic is not a sensational paper.

### TRIPOLI LEASED TO FRENCH CO.

News of Turkey's Action Causes a Sensation in Italy.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE ST. PAUL.

ROME, April 26.—Some sensation was created here today by the announcement that Turkey had leased Tripoli for ninety-nine years to a French company, which undertakes to make extensive improvements to the port, receiving in return import and export duties and other pecuniary advantages.

Tripoli is a Turkish province in Africa, upon the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by Algeria and Tunis and on the east by Egypt. To the south are the Sahara. Its area is about 40,000 square miles. Italy has all along expected that in time the province would be hers, and in 1907, when the rapprochement between France and Italy took place, an agreement was made between the two countries, in which France intimated that she had no interest in Tripoli, and that consequently Italy had a free hand there.

### STARVING SPANIARDS RIOT.

Attack Bread Shops and Flour Mills in the Town of Oseña.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE ST. PAUL.

SEVILLE, April 26.—The unemployed workmen at Oseña, forty-three miles east of this city, today stormed the bread shops and flour mills there. There are 3,000 persons starving in the town.

MADRID, April 26.—Terrific hailstorms have destroyed what the drought had left of the grainfields at Val de Penas, Province of Ciudad Real. The place is celebrated for its wines.

### TRACKS SLAYER OF HIS FRIEND.

Chase From America to Italy Ends in Another Shooting.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE ST. PAUL.

REGGIO DI CALABRIA, Italy, April 26.—Paolo Romeo, having in America accidentally killed the friend of Francesco Sursse, the latter tracked him to Europe. He found Romeo seated upon the doorstep of his home, approached him upon some pretext and shot him, inflicting a serious wound.

### LEOPOLD AND CLEO DE MERODE.

King and Dancer at a Recent Bullfight in Seville.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE ST. PAUL.

SEVILLE, April 26.—Among the spectators at a bullfight here was King Leopold, who was amused by the performance. Cleo de Merode, the Parisian dancer, whose name at one time was prominently connected with that of Leopold, was also present.

### Shipwrecked Crew Rescued.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE ST. PAUL.

BARCELONA, April 26.—The survivors of the crew of the brigantine Anton, of Havana, have arrived here. The captain died at sea, and the brigantine was wrecked on one of the Bahama islands. The crew were exposed to terrible sufferings.

### Venice Art Exhibition Opens.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE ST. PAUL.

VENICE, April 26.—The Duke of Genoa opened to day the sixth International Art Exhibition.

### Zemski Sobor Again Promised.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE ST. PAUL.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—The Russ understands that the Zemski Sobor (Popular Assembly), the calling of which has been solemnly promised and denied at short intervals for the last three months, will be allowed to assemble in June.

### Car Abandoned Review of Troops.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE ST. PAUL.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—The customary spring review of the troops of the garrison by the Emperor has been abandoned.

### New Russian Minister to China.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE ST. PAUL.

PEKING, April 26.—M. Pokotloff, director of the Russo-Chinese Bank, will succeed the late Paul Lesmar as Russian Minister to China.

### The first thing a man notices about a woman is her teeth.

Sound teeth and a pure breath are gifts of Peerless

80 ZODONT

Liquid, Powder or Paste.

## DEAD IN THE BOILING ARGOL.

LEBENS ACCUSED OF MURDERING FELLOW WORKMAN.

Body Found in Reserve Cream of Tartar at Heals After the Steamship and Then Turned Out Prisoner First to Discover It—Hans Burns in the Tank, He Said.

The strange circumstances which led Capt. Reynolds of the Fifth police station, Brooklyn, to arrest Gustav Lebens yesterday on a charge of murdering his fellow workman, Hans von Grofski, were detailed last night at an inquest held by Coroner Flaherty. Other employees in the works of the Tartar Chemical Company, 65 Ninth street, told of the disappearance of the victim early on the evening of Saturday, April 15, and the discovery of the body in a vat of boiling liquid early the next morning by the man now accused of homicide.

There are eight copper tanks or kettles on the third floor of the company's works. Each is eight feet deep and about seven feet in circumference. Into these argols the liquor used in the manufacture of cream of tartar is run and then it is boiled by steam forced downward upon the surface. Seven of these tanks are in constant use. The eighth tank, No. 1, is kept for emergency such as the overflowing of the others. The tanks are sunk in the ground, only two feet appearing above the floor, and each is protected by a strong railing four feet high. The materials to be boiled enter the tanks from chutes.

Two men watched these tanks all the time. The men on the job that Saturday night were Lebens and John Schmidt. Von Grofski was a miller, whose duty it was to see that the reservoirs feeding the tanks were kept full. Every hour or so it was his duty to go from the milling room to the tank room and learn from Lebens or Schmidt whether they had a sufficient supply of material.

Lebens and Schmidt both knew that it was against the rules to fill Tank 1 or turn the steam on the reserve cases in emergency. They could have done so if there had been an overflow of argol, but that night the supply was short. Von Grofski came to the kettle room about 7:15 P. M., according to Schmidt's story, and about that time Schmidt decided that it would be well for him to go for a pair of beer, as both he and Lebens were hot and thirsty from their work.

It was a dull night and Schmidt was away some time. He thinks it may have been an hour. When he returned Lebens was alone in the kettle room. Schmidt did not ask where Von Grofski was and did not care. If the miller had been present the beer would have gone three ways; now it went only two. Nor did Schmidt pay any attention to Tank 1, because it was not supposed to be in commission. He knew that the tank had about two feet of argol in it early in the evening.

Schmidt and Lebens drank the pair of beer and then, as the tanks did not need immediate attention, it was suggested that they lie down and rest in the office not far away. Schmidt slept for nearly two hours, and when he awoke Lebens was still lying near him, but his eyes were open. Schmidt went to the tank room and found steam on in No. 1. He was told that Lebens turned the steam on. Foreman Charles B. Lisco asked Lebens why he had turned the steam on in the emergency tank, and Lebens said he didn't know why he had done so; there was no real reason for it.

About 11 o'clock the complaint was made in the milling room that Von Grofski had not been at his machine for hours. Inquiries for him were made in all departments and a messenger came to interview Lebens and Schmidt.

"He's through work at 11 o'clock," said Lebens. The night watchman, Charles Foreman, said that he saw Von Grofski at 8 o'clock, but not on his hourly rounds thereafter and he had seen the miller on every trip other nights.

Foreman Charles B. Lisco asked, "The steam was boiling and bubbling, the steam rising above the top. Nobody paid any attention to it. Apparently it was doing no harm and perhaps at least a little better up to the accident. It could be put into use. So Schmidt thought, and presently he forgot the missing miller."

It was 1 o'clock Sunday morning when Lebens went to Schmidt, who was at the far end of the line of kettles.

"Hans burns in the tank," he said. "He is dead."

Schmidt ran to No. 1, but could see nothing in its depths. The steam was rising, thick and hot, far above the rim.

"How do you know that?" he asked of Lebens.

"I saw his head when I turned the steam off, because it was on too strong," said Lebens.

The steam was turned off, but peer closely as he would, Schmidt could not see through it. Two or three minutes later the vapors grew thicker and thicker, and the body of the other workmen came and they, too, saw. It was not a pleasant sight.

The body, or what was left of it, floated on the surface of the argol, and lay deep in the tank. Lebens had turned on the liquor as well as the steam and, as he admitted, without knowing just why, they opened the waste pipe. The argol could not be lifted from the boiling argol, and emptied the tank. By that time the police had been informed and Detective Bailey from the Fifth avenue station.

A lantern was found on the bottom, but it was not the dead miller's. It was Lebens's lantern. The body was sent to the morgue.

All these facts were not patent to Capt. Reynolds at once. He was satisfied with the report that Von Grofski had fallen into the kettle for a personal inspection showed him that the miller's duties did not bring him within a dozen feet of the kettle and that the kettle was well protected by a strong railing. One of his early discoveries was that Von Grofski's hat had been found on the roof after the tragedy. The watchman, Schmidt, always open in dry weather, just above the tank room and a person with fair aim could throw a hat from that room to the roof. The watchman, Schmidt, was a favorite trick of Lebens to snatch off the hats of other workmen and toss them to the roof. It was all in play, of course. He learned that Lebens used to be a professional athlete, and that he often seized other men and held them over the railing, laughing at their fear of a fall.

These tricks were told of at the inquest by Foreman Lisco, who said he had heard of them from Charles Deligan, John Seanoski and Fred Burkin, who had had personal experience. Lebens used to wrestle with him, too, when the foreman's eye was not on him, but there never was any malice about this skivvying, as Lisco called it.

Mr. Wilshire, the manager of the chemical company, said at the inquest that he did not believe that a fall into the tank could have killed a man whether the argol was two feet or six feet deep; that the cold liquor was as harmless as dirty water and that a man could hardly drown because he would float in it. He said that Schmidt's statement that he could have heard a scream from the kettle if it had been uttered while he was in the room. His attorney, J. W. Wells, was present asking questions whose answers tended to show that the railings were all in good condition, and that no one could have stumbled into the tank.

Every workman at the inquest said he was sure that it was not possible to see a body floating in the argol. He said that on Lebens has not yet explained just how his eyesight was so good or how he happened to look so closely for anything in the tank. He was asked by the Butler street court yesterday morning.

## AT NUMBER 400 OFF FRAUDS

Next Monday, May 1st

the New York sales rooms of the oldest jewelry establishment in the United States will be opened. The beautiful colorings, novel construction, unique displays and distinct advantages in prices will delight and surprise you.

We sell diamonds, jewels, wedding silver wares, cut glass, hall clocks, bronzes and bric-a-brac, and engrave wedding announcements and society stationery.

May we have the honor of a call from you on our opening day or week?

MERMOD, JACCARD & KING JEWELRY CO.

pleaded not guilty, and was held for a hearing to-morrow.

The inquest will be continued next Wednesday, when more workmen will tell their story in the case of the death of Lebens's home is at 653 Eighth avenue. He is 80 years old. Von Grofski lived at 123 Twentieth street and was 20. Both came from Lithuania. They had never quarreled, so far as their comrades knew.

### A BIRTH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Anti-Race Suicide Concern Barred From Doing Business in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., April 26.—State Auditor Cunningham has denied the application of the American Birth Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., to do business in this State, because the laws contain no provisions for regulating such companies.

The company places a bonus upon births, paying the insured from \$200 to \$500 upon the birth of a child, the exact amount being determined by the number of premiums paid.

Assistant Cunningham said he was a firm believer in President Roosevelt's anti-race suicide expressions, but was compelled to deny to the company permission to transact business in this State.

Boston, April 26.—The American Mothers' Birth Insurance Company, the full title, is an offshoot of the Motherhood Gift Club which was formed in 1902. The new organization was incorporated in Massachusetts in July, 1904. It is a women's insurance company, and all women who subscribe may receive from \$200 to \$500 on each occasion of a visit of the stork.

The president of the company is Mrs. Estelle M. H. Morrill of this city and the secretary and treasurer is Miss Emma Menter. The company was not allowed to do business in this State until it filed with the Insurance Commissioner a list of 500 applicants, together with the first annual assessment of \$3 each. This number was quickly obtained, and President Morrill says applications have been received from all over the world.

The great object of the organization, according to its literature, is to regulate birth as far as possible and to provide a parenthood of thought rather than chance. The annual dues amount to \$1 and the monthly assessment is \$3. After the tenth payment if a living child is born the mother receives \$200; after the nineteenth, \$300; after the twenty-eighth, \$400; and after the thirty-seventh, \$500. It is stipulated that eighteen months must elapse between the births in any one family.

Connected with the company is an organization called the American Parents' Educational Association, the object of it being to put the work of parenthood on a high plane.

### TO TEACH CITY GOVERNMENT.

Superintendent Maxwell's Plan to the National Municipal League.

The National Municipal League, which is holding its annual convention here took up educational matters at its morning session at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday. Most of the time was given up to an address by Sup't. Maxwell, who is chairman of the league's committee on instruction in municipal government in American public schools.

Dr. Maxwell advocated the adoption in the school system in every city of a regular course of lessons in municipal government, avoiding, however, questions of the moment upon which there might be any difference of opinion, such, for instance, as that of municipal ownership.

Yorck Sheppard, principal of the New York Commercial High School, said that 1,200 answers had been received from educators all over the country in reply to a questionnaire which he had sent out. He said that the schools were badly in need of an organized course in municipal government.

President Charles J. Bonaparte, in his annual address, urged it to avoid all questions about which its members might differ, such as that of municipal ownership. It was with this in mind that the league decided to take the plans and franchises of street railway companies, it should do it through a moral and not an immoral process.

### LOAN IN ANOTHER'S NAME.

Real Estate Man Held in \$5,000 Bail for Alleged Fraudulent Mortgage.

Charles F. Flynn, who said he was a real estate dealer at 535 East 101st street, was held in \$5,000 bail for trial in the Tombs court yesterday afternoon. He was arrested at noon in the Park Row Building, in the office of Reuben Mapeledan, a lawyer, where he had gone to receive a check under the name of another person.

Several weeks ago, it is alleged, Flynn, representing himself to be George A. Mott, went to the Harlem Savings Bank and secured a loan of \$5,000. The loan was made at 313 East 150th street, which belongs to Mott. He signed the application for the loan and an affidavit to take it. It is alleged that the loan was made to Flynn, who was instructed to go to Mapeledan's office to get his check. He found a policeman waiting for him.

Frick spends \$5,000,000 For Coke Ovens.

CONNEVILLE, Pa., April 26.—The immense holdings of the Hecla Coke Company in the Conneville district have been sold to the H. C. Frick Coke Company. The price named in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000. The Hecla Coke Company is owned by the Thaw family and has 1,072 ovens. The deal includes a lot of valuable coal lands.

### TORTURING HUMOUR.

Body a Mass of Sores. Called in Three Doctors but Grew Worse.

CURED BY CUTICURA FOR 75c.

"My little daughter was a mass of sores all over her body. Her face was eaten away, and her ears looked as if they would drop off. I called in three doctors, but they grew worse. Neighbors advised Cuticura. Before I had used half of the cake of soap, and box of ointment, the sores had all healed, and my little one's skin was as clear as a newborn babe's. I would not be without Cuticura again if it cost five dollars instead of seventy-five cents, which is all it cost us to cure our baby. Mrs. G. J. Steube, 701 Coburn St., Akron, Ohio."

A. O. H. Gift to P. J. McNulty.

The county organization of the Ancient Order of Hibernians presented an \$800 watch and chain to the State president of the order, Patrick J. McNulty, last night at a dinner in his honor at Shanley's. Six hundred men sat down to the banquet and speeches were made by Justice Victor Dowling, Mayor McCreary and the Rev. Bernard J. Brady.

### BULL PUP KNOCKED OUT.

"Butted In" in a Practice Ball Game and Got a Hot One in the Mouth.

West Point, April 26.—Capt. Humphrey's handsome white bulldog came to grief today by his eagerness to "butt in" in a practice game of baseball without being properly assigned on the team. The dog has been trained to catch a ball in his mouth and to hold it in the pastime. A cadet was tossing up and batting a ball to other players in the field. The dog espied the ball and seeing an opportunity to distinguish himself in the pastime, he cadet and jumped for the ball just as the batter struck it. It was a hot one and the bull pup dropped senseless with the ball wedged in his mouth. It was twenty minutes before the dog regained consciousness.

### GRIP ON EQUITABLE SURPLUS.

FRIENDLY RECEIVER A TRUMP CARD FOR EITHER SIDE.

Alexander Tells Frick Committee He Means to Bring Out the Facts Whether They Be or Not and That He Proposes to Stick and Fight It Out on That Line.

There was a report yesterday that the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell is behind an organized effort to have suits for the appointment of a receiver for the Equitable Life surplus brought in almost every State in the Union. No statement was to be had at the firm's office, however, whether engaged in the Equitable controversy said, however, that he could readily see how such action would be to the advantage of a principal in the controversy if either Mr. Hyde or Mr. Alexander were behind it.

If the society's surplus should be put into the hands of a receiver it would, this man said, be of the greatest advantage to either faction to have a man named friendly to its interests. It was in connection with this report of a general action in all of the States looking toward a receivership that Senator Foraker was mentioned the other day as having been retained on behalf of policyholders in Ohio, and Senator Spooner on behalf of policyholders in Wisconsin.

It was learned yesterday that the Frick committee had approached Mr. Hyde to find out whether he will be willing to resign from the vice-presidency of the society if both Mr. Alexander and Gage E. Tarbell will consent to step out. Mr. Hyde's answer to the committee was not earned, but his counsel has asserted positively that Mr. Hyde would not retire under any circumstances.

The Frick committee also, it was said, had spoken to President Alexander about the matter, telling him that he was in a measure at least responsible for the wrongdoing which had been going on within the society, whether he had had anything personally to do with it or not. As president of the society he ought, the committee told him, to have known everything that was going on.

Mr. Alexander, it is understood, told Mr. Frick and his associates that he did not look at things in the same light. He told them that there had been wrongdoing, but that he had insured the reform, to continue his efforts as long as he was able. He said that he had imposed silence upon him regarding the charges which had been made against him personally, and he told them that if they did not return a report containing the facts as they actually exist he would himself make the facts public.

The statement was made yesterday that James C. Hill had told only half the story when he said on Tuesday that he had told the Frick committee that he would like to put accounts of his own at work on the Equitable books for the collection of any facts embodied in a public report to which he would have to subscribe his name.

Mr. Hill, it was said, actually did demand of the Frick committee, a few minutes after he had been appointed to the committee, that his own clerks should be allowed to carry on an investigation. This the other committee men, it was said, wouldn't consent to. Mr. Harriman, it was asserted, was secretly hostile to any investigation carried on by Mr. Hill's agents.

A member who has served on the committee is said to be wavering in his allegiance to the Frick committee.

### RAIN STOPS ROOSEVELT HUNT.

But There's Fruit Cake and Fresh Eggs Anyway—Loeb Goes to Camp.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., April 26.—Satisfied with the six pellets obtained Tuesday and Wednesday, the Presidential party took a rest in camp to-day. The day dawned bright and clear, but at noon the sky darkened and a heavy rain set in. The weather to-night is threatening and the indications are that the President and his companions may be compelled to keep to their tents to-morrow.

The people of the distinguished hunters are not neglected. The distinguished hunters, two men of the town to-day sent Mr. Roosevelt an immense fruit cake. Several dozen fresh eggs were taken to the camp by Capt. D. H. Pherson, a well known rancher. The President warmly thanked the donors for their thoughtful gifts.